

A Cease-Fire in South-West Africa in '82 Seems as Uncertain as Ever

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

OSHAKATI, South-West Africa — Timetables on the perennial issue of Namibia, the territory that a group of Western nations has been seeking to detach from South Africa for five years, have a way of slipping.

The latest timetable was ascribed to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was said to be aiming for a cease-fire last month, leading to independence for the disputed territory by the end of the year.

Instead, the diplomatic effort appears to be bogged down over a formula for voting in a pre-independence election, making the prospects for a cease-fire and independence as uncertain as ever, South-West Africa, call the country by its official name, is bogged down in just about every other respect as well.

SWAPO Insurgents

Its economy is in a shambles for reasons that are only partly connected to the guerrilla war spilling over in the hamlets of Ovamboland between the South African command post and the Angolan border.

South African officials say the insurgents of the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, are preoccupied with bolstering their support in the region and eliminating opponents, with an eye to the ever-receding election.

They still infiltrate freely across the border of Ovamboland, which runs for about 280 miles (448 kilometers) of the territory's 900-mile (1,440-kilometer) northern

frontier. But the guerrillas are said to avoid contact with South African forces, who reportedly initiate about 85 percent of the engagements.

According to South African intelligence estimates, the number of armed insurgents was reduced by 10 percent to 15 percent by a series of assaults on their bases last year in southern Angola, but 6,000 are believed to remain.

South African military dominance, it is readily acknowledged, is not enough to end the war or the prolonged uncertainty on the territory's future that has all but halted economic investment.

De Beer's Concession

Additionally, the worst drought in more than a generation and the collapse of key commodity prices in an economy that is said to export 73 percent of its total output have done what the insurgents could not do: turned a war that was viewed largely as a training exercise into a costly extravaganza.

About half the government's revenues came from the De Beer's diamond concession, which occupies 21,000 square miles (54,600 square kilometers) on the Atlantic coast. But the diamond market is depressed and the most depressed part of it involves gemstones, which accounted for most of the profits on which taxes were paid in Namibia.

In the past, the territorial government could count on tax revenues from diamonds amounting to \$200 million a year. Now at current exchange rates, they are

likely to be less than \$75 million, perhaps significantly less.

The story is no rosier for beef, karakul fur, copper and uranium. This means that the South African government will have to make up the shortfall, as well as bear the cost of the frontier war, at a time when its own economy is slumping because of the decline in gold prices.

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha recently told Parliament that it was costing South Africa about \$600 million a year to maintain its presence in the territory, excluding military costs. Later he went to Windhoek, its capital, and increased the figure to \$1 billion, without saying what this included or excluded.

Since there is no prospect that South African forces or the military budget would be slashed in the event of a withdrawal, it is difficult to know how to assess the military costs. Even the lower figure appears to include customs revenue that would be due South-West Africa under any circumstances.

New Factors in Equation

Nevertheless, Mr. Botha was openly admitting to a new sense of strain, a factor that encourages some Western diplomats to imagine that he may be in earnest in his professed desire to find a settlement.

However, there are other new factors in the Namibian equation that could cancel concern over mounting costs. These have to do with political splits, in the territory itself as well as in South Africa.

In South Africa, Mr. Botha's National Party has sent its extreme right-wing into

opposition, from which it can be relied upon to make an issue of any settlement that brought SWAPO to power in Windhoek.

In the territory, the local split diminished the dwindling prospects of any other outcome to a pre-independence election, for it involved a multiracial front called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that South African officials have been nurturing for four years as an alternative to the insurgents. In February, the Turnhalle Alliance's black president, Peter Kalangua, resigned in protest over his brand of ethnic politics.

Mr. Kalangua was the most prominent Ovambo in the alliance. The Ovambos are the largest ethnic group in an diverse and dispersed population of about 1 million.

In the past, it was said that Ovambos accounted for slightly less than half the total population, but an intelligence officer at a military briefing, apparently drawing on unpublished figures from last year's census, said they accounted for 50 percent or 51 percent of the population. They are also the group that furnishes the insurgents with most of their combatants and supporters.

Without Mr. Kalangua, who is now trying to start a national party of his own, the Turnhalle Alliance has no visible support among the Ovambos except traditional tribal leaders who are subsidized by the state.

It has also lost most of its support among Afrikaners, the largest group in the dwindling white population, which will reportedly turn out in the new census to be

significantly less than the figure of 100,000 that has usually been used, possibly less even than 75,000.

Dirk Mudge, the Turnhalle Alliance's white leader who also serves as chairman of the council of ministers, acknowledged that Mr. Kalangua's departure was a setback but claimed that those who were now writing the alliance off "underestimated" its power.

There seemed to be more conviction in his voice when he said of Mr. Kalangua: "He has divided people even more than anybody before him."

But the basic diplomatic question remains what it has always been, whether South Africa is really ready to run the risk that it will have to hand over the territory to the movement it has been fighting. On this the signals here were, as usual, mixed.

SWAPO Reported Pessimistic

LISBON (Reuters) — SWAPO is apparently pessimistic about the latest Western efforts to break the deadlock on negotiations for the independence of Namibia.

The official Angolan press agency said the leader of the SWAPO delegation that discussed a new voting formula for the territory's future constituent assembly with a five-member Western team in Luanda on Thursday had expressed misgivings about its chances of success.

The Angolan press agency, however, reported that the team comprised of the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada had held a second round of talks with SWAPO.

PLO Called Committed To Lebanon Cease-Fire

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization remains firmly committed to the cease-fire with Israel in southern Lebanon despite the growing impatience of radical factions, authorized Palestinian sources say.

"Everything is under control," a PLO official declared Thursday, dismissing as "rhetoric" calls for action by some of the restless guerrilla groups, particularly the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Democratic Front issued a statement Wednesday in Damascus claiming responsibility for a grenade attack Tuesday in Jerusalem. Police sources there said the attack damaged parked cars but caused no casualties.

Last week, the front claimed responsibility for a grenade attack in Gaza that killed an Israeli Army sergeant and wounded three soldiers. Later the PLO, which groups together the main guerrilla organizations, denied any responsibility for the attack, clearly fearing Israeli retaliation.

The Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, and the mainstream of the PLO are convinced of the advantages of continuing the eight-month-old truce, arranged by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, according to sources close to the PLO leadership.

"We have given our word of honor and we will respect it," Mr. Arafat told a group of foreign journalists here earlier this week when questioned about Palestinian pressures to break the cease-fire.

Both the hard-line Democratic Front and the pro-Syrian guerrilla group Saiga have called for a renewal of guerrilla actions in support of the Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

"Our fighters in the south and all fronts cannot remain observers while their brothers are being slaughtered," a Democratic Front spokesman, Yassir Abd Rabbo, said at a rally in Beirut last week-end, referring to recent violence on the West Bank.

A senior PLO official acknowledged privately that a prolonged cessation of hostilities could have a "negative effect" on the liberation movement. He stressed, however, that now "another front has been opened — the West Bank."

The PLO, he emphasized, was encouraging the West Bank Arabs

in their struggle with "political, moral and financial assistance."

Mr. Arafat, who is chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, called a meeting of the Higher Military Council to discuss developments in the occupied territories. Thursday, he went to Damascus to discuss the developments with the PLO Central Council.

The Central Council endorsed the West Bank rebellion and said it will shoulder responsibility for the consequences of the struggle against the Israeli occupation, United Press International reported from Damascus. The council also called for a continuation of the general strike on the West Bank until three dismissed mayors are reinstated, UPI said.

As part of its political support for the West Bank Arabs, the PLO organized a two-day conference that lasted mainly in delegations from Eastern bloc countries. In a final communiqué, the delegates condemned what they called "Israeli terror and repression" against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Palestinian sources gave several reasons for maintaining the cease-fire in southern Lebanon:

- Pressure is being applied by the increasingly exasperated Lebanese population.

- Serious divisions within the Arab world probably would mean that the Palestinian guerrillas would have to face the Israelis alone.

- There is a need to reinforce the Palestinian military positions after serious strikes by Israel last summer.

- The show of restraint will produce propaganda gains.

"Above all we felt the Israelis wanted a pretext to attack us... so we didn't want to play their game," a PLO source said.

The general mood among the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies is one of apprehension over Israeli threats to "smash" the guerrilla movement in Lebanon if it breaks the cease-fire.

Nevertheless, tension has decreased slightly because of the widespread belief that the United States is exerting pressure on Israel not to disrupt the peace process.

As a result, people here are increasingly inclined to believe there will be no major attack by the Israelis until after their withdrawal from the Sinai, which is to be completed by April 25.



President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina and his Cabinet discuss the Falklands crisis.

Argentina Seizes Islands; U.K. Breaks Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

member defense force had been involved in the fighting.

(Argentine armed forces spokesman said between 4,000 and 5,000 army, navy and air force troops took part in the landing on the islands in a joint operation that began late Thursday night. The Associated Press reported.)

Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association, said Friday night that a British fleet now being assembled included up to 40 warships with more than 1,000 marines.

Quoting authoritative sources, the agency said the force would include the two carriers Invincible and Hermes, at least 26 destroyers and frigates, the amphibious warfare ship Intrepid and a number of seaboard landing ships.

Lord Carrington said London had broken diplomatic relations with Buenos Aires, and Argentine diplomats had been told to leave Britain by Thursday.

In New York, Britain submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations Security Council demanding an immediate Argentine withdrawal and calling for efforts for a diplomatic solution.

Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's chief delegate, said: "I cannot find words strong enough to express my government's condemnation of this wanton act of armed force."

Argentina's chief delegate, Eduardo Roca, said differences between the two countries were negotiable, but sovereignty over the Falklands was not. The Security Council then adjourned and was expected to meet again Saturday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States was trying through the United Nations and bilaterally to get Argentina to withdraw. President Reagan told reporters he had telephoned the Argentine president Thursday night and urged him not to proceed with an invasion.

In Brussels, foreign ministers of the European Economic Community condemned the invasion and called for the withdrawal of Argentine forces. Budget negotiations scheduled for Saturday by Common Market foreign ministers were canceled after Lord Carrington said he would not be able to attend.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization council expressed deep concern and reiterated the United Nations call for a diplomatic solution.

As Gen. Galtieri was explaining his action in a speech in the presidential palace in Buenos Aires, a crowd of several thousand gathered outside cheering and applauding.

The military occupation appeared to have been supported by most major organizations in Argentina, including the General Confederation of Labor trade union movement and the political parties who in normal circumstances are implacable opponents of the rightist military government.

The Falklands dispute has troubled British-Argentine relations for 150 years. It flared up last month when an Argentine salvage crew landed at an old whaling station on South Georgia and refused to go through British immigration procedures.

Western diplomats in London said Britain appeared to be facing a dilemma in how to assert sovereignty over the Falklands without resorting to open war against a country with which it has strong historical links.

They said the situation was potentially dangerous, but there was probably still room for political maneuvering in efforts for a peaceful solution.

Defense Secretary John Nott said at the news conference with Lord Carrington that ships were on their way to the Falklands area and a substantial naval task force was making ready for sea, although it had not yet been ordered to sail. Analysts said it would take more than a week for the ships to make the voyage of more than 7,000 miles.

Mr. Nott said he was unable to say whether the 80 British Marines stationed at Stanley had been involved in any fighting. Asked if the Marines had been given orders to surrender to avoid bloodshed, he replied: "The British never give orders to anyone to surrender."

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Despite this, the agreement was hailed by officials of the United Nations Environment Program, which has steered and encouraged the Mediterranean nations since 1976 and contributed \$8.3 million of the estimated \$13 million already spent.

Under the new protocol, the countries agreed to conduct a thorough survey of their coastlines, with scientific help from the Environment Program and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

EEC, Others Set Rules to Protect Sea

Marine Parks Planned For Mediterranean

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The European Economic Community and 16 Mediterranean governments approved Friday a protocol calling for the establishment of up to 100 protected marine areas in the Mediterranean to conserve endangered species, halt the spread of pollution and enhance tourist areas.

The protocol is the fourth approved by the Mediterranean governments under a treaty negotiated in 1976 in Barcelona. The others cover cooperation during an emergency, a prohibition on dumping, and the curbing of pollution from land-based sources.

Albania and Syria did not attend the meeting, Turkey, while agreeing to the principle of protected marine areas, registered a strong protest. Karaman Inan, the Turkish ambassador in Geneva, said the protocol was likely to cause more difficulties in the long run than it would solve.

Turkey is understood to be concerned that Greece will move aggressively to establish marine parks in the eastern part of the Aegean Sea, prejudicing a legal settlement to the long-standing dispute between the two nations over maritime boundaries.

The drawing of maritime boundaries has been one of the most contentious items in the discussions on the Law of the Sea Treaty in New York.

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Several senators said the president's endorsement of a resolution sponsored by Sen. Jackson, Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and 58 others would intensify divisions in Congress over how best to achieve arms control.

Proponents of the freeze initiative, which calls for negotiations to achieve a "mutual and verifiable" freeze on all nuclear weapons and on programs to modernize them, believe that parity exists.

Supporters of the Jackson-Warner initiative tend to emphasize Soviet advances and the need to match them. Only after this is achieved, they say, will the Soviet Union have an incentive to negotiate reductions seriously.

Sen. Kennedy and his supporters dismissed the fact that 60 senators were backing the Jackson-Warner proposal.

"We have the support of millions of people across the length and breadth of this nation who do believe that we ought to bring a halt to this nuclear madness," Sen. Kennedy said.

Spadolini to Visit Schmidt
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Mr. Reagan's assertion that more money would be spent for vaccination programs.

Mr. Dale acknowledged that funds would remain "flat" while the cost of vaccine is rising but said this would be enough to take care of all children who needed vaccinations. Congressional critics sharply disagreed.

Robert Greenstein, administrator of the Agriculture Department's Food and Nutrition Service during the Carter administration, said that 57 percent of food stores investigated were "selling items for food stamps that are banned" may have caused the public to believe that more than half of the nation's stores are abusing the food stamp program.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

S. African Minister Warns of War

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Defense Minister Magnus Malan said Friday that South Africa was facing the possibility of war from across its borders and should prepare itself accordingly.

In a government white paper on defense and armaments supply that was tabled in parliament, Mr. Malan said sophisticated armaments from all quarters were entering neighboring countries, but gave no details.

"While the threat against South Africa until fairly recently had manifested itself mainly in the form of insurgency, serious consideration should now be given to the possibility of conventional warfare," Gen. Malan said. He also said white women and members of other population groups would be liable to national service in the future.

Troops Wound 4 Druze in Golan

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli troops fired on Druze demonstrators in two villages in the Golan Heights on Friday, wounding four protesters. Six Israeli soldiers were reported injured by stones thrown during the disturbances in Massada and Majdala Shams.

The incidents were the first serious clashes in the Golan Heights in the seven weeks that the Druzes have been protesting Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian territory on Dec. 14, and the first time in the 15-year occupation that troops fired on demonstrators there.

The 13,000 Druze of the Golan Heights, members of a splinter sect of Islam, have rejected the annexation.

Chile Drops General as Bern Envoy

The Associated Press

BERN — Chile, reacting to criticism in the Swiss press, has withdrawn the nomination of former Gen. Carlos Forestier as the new ambassador to Switzerland, diplomatic sources said Friday.

Swiss newspaper reports had identified Gen. Forestier as an extreme rightist who allegedly masterminded ruthless persecution of junta critics. The Social Democrats, one of Switzerland's two largest parties, called on the government to decline accreditation.

At a press conference convened by the Social Democrats, an exiled Chilean Air Force general, Sergio Poblete, charged that Gen. Forestier was responsible for ordering the execution of several leftist dissidents after the junta toppled President Salvador Allende in 1973.

Italian Police Suspect Gang in Slaying

The Associated Press

NAPLES — Police said Friday that they suspect Aldo Semerari, a criminal psychiatrist who was decapitated and whose body was dumped near Naples, may have been murdered by a Mafia-style clan in revenge for trying to get a rival crime boss released from jail.

The body of Mr. Semerari, 61, was found Thursday near the house of Raffaele Cutolo, the jailed leader of a faction of the Camorra, the Naples crime syndicate.

Police said that another of the Camorra clans may have murdered Mr. Semerari because he examined Mr. Cutolo and his followers and declared that they were mentally ill and therefore should not be in jail.

Russian Rights Activist Is Sentenced

Reuters

MOSCOW — A human rights activist, Ivan Kovalyov, 28, was sentenced by a Moscow court Friday to five years in a labor camp followed by five years internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

According to Tass, Mr. Kovalyov was formally accused of printing and disseminating anti-Soviet materials. His wife, Tatyana, is already in a camp and his father, Sergei, is in exile. Both were convicted on similar charges. Mr. Kovalyov, who was arrested in August, was a leading member of a dissident group set up to monitor Soviet adherence to international human rights agreements.

Meanwhile, five men and women began a hunger strike in a Moscow apartment to press their demands that they be allowed to join their spouses in the West, friends of the group said.

Senators Contradict Reagan On Soviet Arms Superiority

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan's contention that the Soviet Union could launch a nuclear strike, sustain U.S. retaliation, and strike again.

Dean E. Fischer, the State Department spokesman, when asked whether Mr. Reagan considered the Soviet Union to be "superior," replied that the president had actually said the Russians have a "margin of superiority."

Mr. Fischer said the administration was "concerned about the development of a large Soviet force of intermediate-range missiles, about the vulnerability of our land-based missile force and about the long-time momentum of Soviet nuclear weapons development."

When asked whether the Soviet Union had the capacity of absorbing a U.S. retaliatory attack and striking again, Mr. Fischer said the president had been referring to a concern that new, large Soviet land-based missiles "could destroy a large fraction of our systems, a capability that we do not possess."

Other administration spokesmen said Mr. Reagan's remarks reflected concern about "trends" and "some disadvantages" in the military balance.

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In Democratic India, Royal Rituals Reflect Feudal Politics

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Three farm workers, their heads swathed in dirty white turbans, sat on their haunches at the head of a line that snaked along the red clay path of a spacious garden.

Behind them stretched about 200 others, including women in gold-trimmed saris, a mother and daughter clad in cotton saris that showed years of wear, businessmen in suits and ties, carrying att-

taché cases, and rank-and-file politicians in the traditional white homespun.

They are part of a daily New Delhi ritual, an audience with Rajiv Gandhi, the crown prince of Indian politics.

Some came just to be seen by the world's most powerful politician. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Others presented petitions for aid in redressing what they saw as grievances that could be fixed no other way, given the obstructionist nature of India's bureaucracy and the tangled web of its politics.

These morning *durbars* are traditional features of Indian politics, with roots that predate the Mogul conquest more than four centuries ago. Variations of them are held in Saudi Arabia, in the Druze regions of Lebanon and in Pakistan's North-West Frontier province, where President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq still holds *jirgas* with tribal chiefs.

Mr. Gandhi's daily *durbar* in the garden of the old British bungalow that serves as his office illustrates the feudal nature of politics in India.

The country hills itself as the world's largest democracy, but a longtime diplomat described it as a parliamentary monarchy that has been ruled by the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty for all but four of its 34 years of independence. Rajiv Gandhi, for instance, wields far more

power as the prime minister's son and heir apparent than from his only official post as a freshman member of Parliament.

S. Nihal Singh, the respected editor of the Indian Express newspaper, asked in an editorial page column whether what most of the world considers a parliamentary democracy is "already reduced to following the norms of a Mogul court."

He referred to Mrs. Gandhi as "queen empress" — the title used by Queen Victoria when Britain ruled the Indian subcontinent in the heyday of its empire.

Parliament, with a two-thirds majority held by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party, acts as little more than a rubber stamp for her policies. All but four of India's 22 states are under the control of her party or her central government, giving her power over most local decision-making.

There is enough of a feeling of democracy for voters to have thrown Mrs. Gandhi out of office in 1977 when she went too far in suppressing civil liberties during a period of emergency rule. But they voted her back in almost three years later when a coalition of opposition parties failed to hold together.

Many in India refer to Mrs. Gandhi as the empress, and a high-level Foreign Ministry official said she is thought of by many villagers, harking back to two centuries of British rule, as India's queen.

Differences Surfacing As U.S. Senators Seek Alternative on Budget

By Helen Dewar
and Thomas B. Edsall

WASHINGTON — Despite claims of progress in White House negotiations with Congress on the budget, major problems have emerged in the two Senate committees that are taking the lead in trying to assemble an alternative to President Reagan's widely criticized budget for next year.

In the Senate Finance Committee, bipartisan opposition surfaced Thursday to creation of a new corporate minimum tax, a key element of both administration and congressional efforts to raise revenue.

And Sen. Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, declared his support for corporate tax-sale provisions under which one firm can sell its right to tax credits to another company, giving proponents of the controversial section of the 1981 tax bill an important ally.

In the Senate Budget Committee, several Republicans declared that Congress should not wait for Mr. Reagan to make tax and spending concessions.

But Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, repeated his party's warning that Mr. Reagan had to make the first move if Democrats were to support a compromise. "He's going to have to lead... to admit he has a problem," said Sen. Hollings.

These signs of potential trouble emerged as both White House and Senate Republican leadership sources said talks between congressional Democrats and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, were going well and may produce enough of a consensus to break the budget deadlock by Easter. Democrats appeared less optimistic.

A Republican congressional source said the talks were pointing toward only modest budget reductions next year, which would mean that the fiscal 1983 deficit probably could not be kept under \$100 billion. The major emphasis would be on deficit reductions in future years, including making substantial cuts in benefit entitlement programs, the source said.

Work Set to Start
The Budget Committee served notice that it would begin work on the specifics of a budget resolution April 13, with most Republicans present at Thursday's meeting saying they wanted to proceed regardless of whether the White House was ready.

"I don't think we ought to wait for the president," said Sen. William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado.

"We could still be here waiting in July," said Sen. Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington.

Chairman Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, analyzing a half dozen alternative budget plans submitted by committee members, said the proposals generally provided for cuts in defense and entitlement programs and for increases in revenues "significantly more than the president has proposed."

The Finance Committee session was marked by attacks on the idea of raising taxes, signaling that it would be difficult to get a majority of the 20-member panel to vote for an increase in an election year.

Sen. Lloyd Bensten, Democrat of Texas, denounced the administration proposal to significantly broaden the corporate minimum tax to raise \$7.1 billion in 1983 and 1984.

Sen. Bensten contended that the proposal, which would hurt many of his state's oil and gas interests, would "take back 52 percent" of the corporate tax breaks enacted last year. The administration proposal would require corporations to pay at least a minimum amount of federal taxes based on a complex formula.

The independence of the specialized agencies.

At first glance, Mr. Bedjaoui's resolution, approved by the Third World, does seem to meet the U.S. demand. It says that "the jurisdiction, competence, functions and powers of the specialized fora will be respected."

But U.S. officials contend that the next paragraph of the resolution undoes all this. It says that a preliminary phase of the talks shall determine "the interrelationship between the central role of the conference and the specialized fora." The United States regards this as reopening the question of the division of powers.

Even worse, from the U.S. standpoint, the next sentence suggests that the conference would be dominant. It says that "the specialized fora will proceed with their work on the basis of the relevant and appropriate objectives and guidance established by the conference."

Washington also objects to the resolution's failure to limit itself to a call for a preliminary meeting and its insistence that a conference be convened. The United States prefers to see how the decision-making question is resolved before committing itself to a full-fledged conference.

Under Mr. Bedjaoui's proposal, the conference would work by consensus, which in United Nations parlance means unanimity. But the United States does not consider this a real safeguard. It does not want a repetition of the failed meeting in September, 1980 when Washington, Bonn and London stood alone against starting talks.

Officials said, however, that they would not turn their backs on the Bedjaoui document and would continue bargaining to seek a compromise that would allow the talks to begin.

Not Enough Protection
The Bedjaoui document, Mr. Hormats said, "does not provide adequate protection for the fora" — the UN term for specialized organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF.

The 10 Common Market countries, including Britain and West Germany, agreed, however, that the proposed draft was a positive step that came close to assuring

Panamanians Cheer U.S. Transfer Of Canal Zone Police and Courts

PANAMA CITY — Thousands of Panamanians celebrated the formal transfer to Panama of judicial and law enforcement powers in the Canal Zone.

"They're really going!" read a banner at a ceremony Thursday attended by President Aristides Royo, members of his Cabinet, many of the 40,000 Panamanian residents of the Canal Zone and other Panamanians. A crowd danced and cheered in front of the police station and court buildings in the Canal Zone town of Balboa on the Pacific coast.

The official transfer Wednesday at the Foreign Relations Ministry erased a source of contention between the U.S. and Panamanian governments and was a further step toward ending U.S. control over the waterway and the Canal Zone, which are to be turned over to Panama entirely by 1999 under the Panama Canal treaties of 1977.

The U.S. special police force in the zone will be disbanded and Panamanian police and courts will be able to arrest and try U.S. and Panamanian residents of the zone, except in certain civil cases covered by U.S. law under one of the 1977 treaties. About 30,750 Americans, including 9,566 military personnel, live in the Canal Zone.

Cuba's official news service said the transfer represented "a step to the real exercising of sovereignty and a blow against colonialism in the region."

Insecurity Haunts Elderly in U.S.

Poll Finds Them Comfortable but in Fear of Aid Cuts

By Barry Sussman
and Lawrence Meyer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Older Americans have probably never had it so good, yet they are not secure, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll. They are extremely concerned that they will lose what they have.

By their own estimates, the poll found, most have been freed of many burdens that beset earlier generations of older people. Adequate housing, the cost of medical care, and getting around from place to place are no longer serious problems for the great majority of elderly citizens today.

At the same time, older citizens fear that the relative comfort they have become accustomed to is in jeopardy. Many believe the government will cut their Social Security benefits, and most are persuaded that the private sector — meaning their children, in this instance — will not pick up the slack.

A plurality of older people also said, notwithstanding their general sense of well-being, that current levels of government aid are inadequate. Young and middle-aged Americans feel to an even greater extent that the government is not doing all it should for the elderly.

Main Theme
If one theme more than others jumps out from the new poll, it is the central role that Social Security plays in the lives of the nation's elderly.

About 23 million people collect Social Security retirement benefits. For 57 percent the monthly payment, ranging from about \$170 to \$750, represents more than half their household income, according to the poll. For 40 percent, Social Security equals three-quarters of their income or more.

Older Americans appear to have no more difficulty in meeting their expenses than do younger ones, whose incomes often have not kept pace with inflation in the last few years. Only 10 percent of people aged 62 and older, for example, said that adequate housing is a serious problem for them. But among those under the age of 62, 18 percent said housing is a serious problem.

Among older people, 19 percent said that not having enough medical care is a serious problem for them, compared to 23 percent among the rest of those surveyed. Three in four older citizens answered affirmatively when asked if they had "enough medical benefits" to get the care they

need. That is about the same percentage as for the rest of the public.

Many believe the Social Security program is about to be sharply curtailed.

Despite statements by President Reagan that he will not seek to reduce benefits for people now receiving Social Security, a majority of those interviewed, 51 percent, believe that he will. In all, 41 percent feel Mr. Reagan will not seek to cut benefits.

The president's approval rating dropped sharply among the elderly last May after he first proposed large long-term Social Security cuts, a proposal he later withdrew. Among those in the new poll who get most of their income from Social Security, a predominantly Democratic group, a majority said they voted for Mr. Reagan. If the election were held now, 58 percent said they would vote for Jimmy Carter and only 32 percent for Mr. Reagan.

Most citizens polled feel the government is not doing nearly enough right now for older people, even though more than a fourth of the U.S. budget goes to the elderly.

An overwhelming majority — 84 percent — said that "under no circumstances" should Medicare, the medical program for the elderly, be cut back.

Mr. Reagan has expressed the belief that ordinary Americans will contribute more as government programs are cut. Citizens tend to accept that view in the abstract, with 58 percent in the survey agreeing that "most Americans will make major sacrifices to help their elderly parents," if need be.

Closer to Home
However, they are more skeptical about situations closer to home: 46 percent said that children do not give elderly parents as much financial aid as they should. Only 35 percent said children in their families are helping their parents enough.

One question in the survey asked whether people feel they are better off or not than their parents were at the same age. Among older citizens, 72 percent said they were, a figure slightly higher than for the rest of the population.

But when asked whether their own children will be better off when the time comes, only 44 percent of the elderly said yes.

At least 1,672 people were interviewed by telephone nationwide in the poll March 3 to 9 on attitudes toward older Americans and other issues. Included were 911 people aged 62 or older.

Trustees Say Social Security Fund Is Facing Bankruptcy Next Year

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Trustees of the \$210-billion Social Security system have declared that unless action is taken to strengthen financing, the old-age and disability funds will start running out of money to pay benefits in late-1983 and the Medicare trust fund will go broke between 1986 and 1991.

In their annual report, the trustees said the short-run outlook for the funds, which were already known to be in trouble last year, had deteriorated since then "because of continuing unfavorable economic conditions."

Commission Appointed
The trustees include the Secretaries of Treasury, Health and Human Services, and Labor. Their report Thursday underscored the serious problem facing President Reagan and Congress in finding ways to shore up the system, which provides benefits to 36 million people and is the main source of income for two-thirds of the nation's elderly.

Last year, President Reagan proposed major cuts in benefits to strengthen the financial condition of the Social Security program, but spokesmen for the elderly and Congressional Democratic leaders, as well as many Republicans, raised a storm of protest.

The president, fearing the political impact, withdrew his proposals and appointed a bipartisan study commission that has been meeting for several months to try to fashion a solution.

The report makes clear that the problems facing the \$160-billion old-age and disability programs, which pay monthly cash benefits to retired or disabled workers and their dependents, are basically different in character from those facing Medicare.

Medicare's problems are aggravated by inflation in hospital costs, which are increasing far more rapidly than prices in the economy as a whole. Thus, according to the report, inpatient hospital costs for Medicare are expected to go up nearly 16 percent in 1982.

Although Medicare will have a handsome surplus for the next few years, continuing hospital cost inflation is projected to erode the hospital insurance trust fund so severely that, even under the most optimistic economic circumstances, it will start going bankrupt in 1991 — and as early as 1986 if the economy goes poorly — and never recover without further government action to increase financing or control costs.

The old-age and disability funds, taken as a unit, are in a different situation. The old-age fund is starting to run short of money because the economy performed so much worse than had been expected during the past five years, that funding action taken in 1977, which had been expected to put things completely right for a generation or more, proved inadequate.

Differences Reported
Differences over the economy had been reported among the five: Mr. Le Duan; Premier Pham Van Dong; the state council chairman, Truong Chinh; Deputy Premier Pham Hung; and party organizer Le De Tho — but Mr. Le Duan insisted that agreement had been reached.

The congress unanimously approved their reports and urged that the new central committee carry out the programs set out by Mr. Le Duan.

Mr. Le Duan's report said that to be elected, Nguyen Duc Tam, diplomats said.

They said the Politburo changes, which left the top five aging leaders securely in place, only confirmed the party's commitment to their policies.

Tests on Reagan Prove Negative
WASHINGTON — President Reagan underwent a 90-minute physical examination for urinary tract discomfort, and physicians found no evidence of kidney stones, cancer or any other disorder, according to a White House spokesman.

Mr. Reagan was examined Thursday at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland because he experienced discomfort while urinating a few weeks ago, according to Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary.

"At that time, the preliminary diagnosis was presumed to be an inflammation of the urinary tract, and antibiotics were administered. After a few days, the symptoms were no longer evident and have not recurred," Mr. Speakes said.

Rock-Like Confidence
But in closing the congress Thursday he announced his "rock-like confidence" in the unity of the party and the people. "The work of the congress is a vivid manifestation of the unity and oneness of mind of our entire party," Mr. Le Duan said.

Nevertheless six middle-ranking members of the Politburo were voted out of the inner circle when the congress elected its 13 members and the 116 members of the Central Committee. The Politburo has two alternate members and the Central Committee 36.

Among those dropped from the Politburo were Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, 69, the former defense minister and hero of the French-Indochina War, and the economic expert Le Thanh Nghi, 71.

The six new members on the Politburo included the first woman

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Ground Workers End British Airport Strike
LONDON — British Airways' 2,000 ground workers have voted to end a seven-week strike that has disrupted some European flights from London's Heathrow Airport.

The strike, which began over new work schedules designed to cut costs, collapsed Thursday after the Transport and General Workers' Union failed to get support from other airport workers.

DEATH NOTICE
IN MEMORY OF
THOMAS TALFORD MOSBY
The MOSBY CHARMOZ family in Paris regrets to announce the passing away of their beloved brother, uncle, and grandfather, Lt. Commander Thomas Talford Mosby USNR, of Sarasota, Florida. Services will be held this Saturday at the St. Roch Episcopal Church of Santa Key, Sarasota.

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Protestants, Catholics Reject Plan For Limited Home Rule in Ulster

The Associated Press

LONDON — Northern Irish Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders alike have denounced the British government's limited home-rule plan for the province.

James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionists, the biggest of the Protestant factions, said the move signals "continuing conflict" in Northern Ireland. He called it "a deceit and double cross."

The Cabinet approved plans Thursday to set up a 78-member provincial assembly with limited powers that would guarantee minority Catholics a say in running the Protestant-dominated province.

The plan, which goes before Parliament on Monday, is the fourth major British attempt since 1973 to introduce power-sharing in Northern Ireland. All four ended in failure.

London imposed direct rule on Northern Ireland in March, 1972, when it suspended the province's Protestant-dominated parliament at Stormont. The million-strong Protestant majority has demanded its restoration ever since.

Predictably, militant Protestants opposed the latest plan, drawn up by James Prior, the Northern Ireland Secretary, because they claimed it would give Catholics too much power, while Catholics claimed they would not get enough.

John Hume, leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party, has said the plan does not "provide the basis for peace and stability."

The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the hard-line Democratic Unionists, vowed to wreck the assembly and said Mr. Prior was seeking "to stand democracy on its head."

The Cabinet approved a plan for assembly elections in the autumn, subject to parliamentary agreement, despite some doubts it would succeed. It is feared that a continuing political vacuum and a worsening economic crisis in Ulster will provoke an upsurge in violence.

The Provisional Irish Republican Army set off a bomb Friday near a British Army foot patrol near the border with the Irish Republic, slightly injuring two soldiers, the police said in Crossmaglen, County Armagh. On Thursday, two British soldiers were killed by IRA gunmen in London.

Five soldiers and a police sergeant have been killed by IRA gunmen in the last week amid signs that it has recovered from a wave of arrests and defections in recent months.

The almost exclusively Catholic IRA is battling to push out the British and reunite Ulster with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. At least 2,185 people have been killed in Ulster violence since August, 1969.

The avowedly pro-British Protestants have denounced Mr. Prior's plan because for the first time the British government emphasized the "legitimate aspirations" of the 500,000-member Catholic minority who seek reunification after 60 years of partition.

This has stirred long-simmering fears of the Protestants that Britain, weary of the increasingly costly conflict, is moving toward an eventual "sell out" with Dublin.

The Protestants have made clear they will make the assembly unworkable unless London restores majority rule, which the government has repeatedly rejected.

'Take to the Hills' April Fool Joke Gets Few Laughs at Greek Radio

ATHENS — Greece's state-controlled national radio network has been sued and its director has submitted his resignation over an ill-chosen April Fool's Day news broadcast. The broadcast caused panic by calling for the evacuation of the city center because, it said, pollution had reached emergency levels.

Dimitrios Maroudas, the government spokesman, said Friday that he refused to accept the resignation of Jacob Kambanelis, the director, who is a well-known playwright. But he has fired commentator Irene Psarelli, the head of the program, who thought up the joke. Mr. Maroudas said that the broadcast caused "serious panic among the public and dislocation in the administration."

The joke, broadcast early Thursday and denied within three hours, said that the government had called on all schools in Athens to close and children to be sent home because of the dangerous pollution levels. It called on the public to stop their cars wherever they were, and to "head for open ground."

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INTERNATIONAL
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Weekend

Where to Find Europe's Finest Flowers and Gardens

LONDON — This is a partial listing of outstanding gardens in Europe, including some of their festivals and flower shows. The map shows other fine gardens not discussed in the article.

Many of these gardens charge an entrance fee, usually nominal.

Austria

The Austrian Horticultural Fair will take place from Sept. 3 through 6 in Tulln. Baden, a town of gardens and roses south of Vienna, contains the Spa Park (Kurpark) and the Döblhofpark, with its thousands of roses. The Botanischer Garten in Linz displays about 4,000 different flowers and plants from all over the world. The Botanical and Alpine gardens at the University of Innsbruck contains about 1,200 kinds of flowers and specializes in those of the southern region of the Alps.

Belgium

The 32d Begonia Festival will be held this year in Lochrist, outside Ghent, from Aug. 28 to Aug. 30. The gardens of the Chateau d'Annevoie are near Namur, 40 miles south of Brussels. They are open from March 28 through Nov. 1 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. During the summer there is a begonia festival. The Royal Greenhouses at the Palace of Laeken, a suburb of Brussels, are open annually to the public in May. They cover six acres and include more than 320,000 square feet of greenhouses. The gardens of the Rubens House are an example of an urban garden in the center of Antwerp. This classical garden is a restoration based on Rubens' own paintings. The gardens of the Chateau de Bevoise are Belgium's largest, covering 40 acres.

Denmark

Jespersten Flower Park, northwest of Copenhagen and near the city of Nykøbing, features over 500,000 flowers and plants on 13 acres. Spring, summer and fall flowers, as well as cactus, and one of the largest rose gardens in the country (25,000 roses), along with hot-house and tropical plants are cultivated. Open April 1 to Sept. 20 from 9 a.m. to sundown. Gavns Mølle Park, near Naestved, on the island of Sealand, has tulips in May and roses in summer. Open May to mid-August. Lercheborg Castle Rose Garden is open from June 19 until mid-August. It is on 26 acres and is partly French in style with neat flower beds, and partly English with lawns. It contains one of the largest rose gardens in northern Europe, in the baroque style, with 20,000 roses. There are concerts in summer. Juleland Rose Garden, in Aalestrup, on the Jutland Peninsula is open from June until Sept. 30 and has more than 15,000 roses in more than 200 varieties. Open daily from 9 a.m. until sundown. The Royal Danish Horticultural Society is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year with a show in Copenhagen in May.

England

Shillinghurst Castle Garden, near Maidstone

Britain

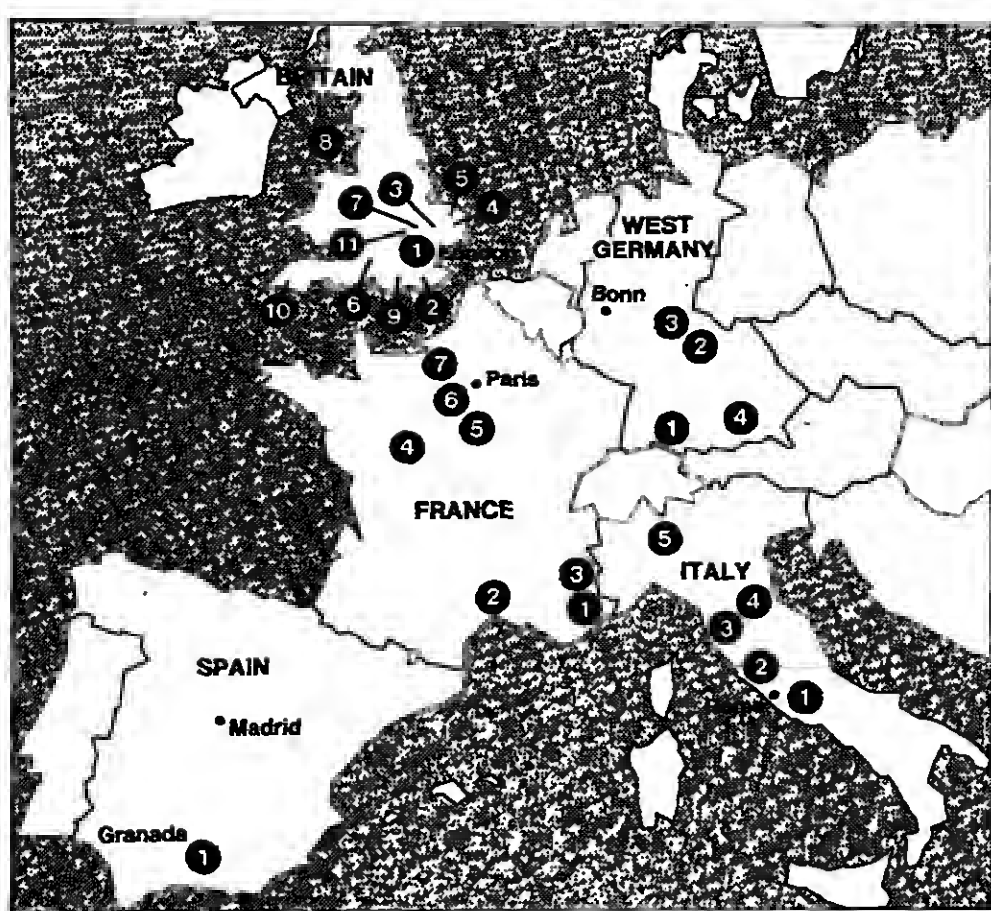
- 1 London and vicinity:
Regent's Park, Queen Mary's Rose Garden
Buckingham Palace
Chelsea Flower Show, at Royal Hospital, Chelsea
Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew
Windsor Great Park
Hampton Court
Osterley Park House
- 2 Sissinghurst, near Maidstone, Kent
- 3 Oxenburgh Hall, Swaffham (Norfolk)
- 4 Melford Hall, Sudbury (Suffolk)
- 5 Blickling Hall, Aylsham (Norfolk)
- 6 Stourhead (Wiltshire)
- 7 Anglesey Abbey (Cambridgeshire)
- 8 Bodnant (near Colwyn Bay, Wales)
- 9 Wakehurst Place and Petworth House (Sussex)
- 10 Lambrook (Cornwall)
- 11 Botanical Garden, Cambridge

West Germany

- 1 Mainau, an island in Lake Constance
- 2 Würzburg
- 3 Veitshöchheim
- 4 Nymphenburg, Munich

Spain

- 1 The Generalife, at the Alhambra (both in Granada)



France

- 1 Menton
- 2 Gard and the village of Anduze
- 3 Col de Lauteret
- 4 Villandry, Loire Valley
- 5 Courance, near Fontainebleau

Italy

- 1 Versailles
- 2 Villa Lante at Bagnaia, near Viterbo
- 3 Villa Reale at Marlia, near Lucca
- 4 Villa Gamberaia in Settignano, near Florence
- 5 Villa Turanto at Pailanza, Lake Maggiore

In Kent, has an herb garden and a spring garden. Tudor buildings and a moat. Open April 1 to Oct. 15, closed Mondays and bank holidays. Tuesday-Friday 1 to 6:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 10 to 6:30. Kew Gardens, officially the Royal Botanic Gardens, are outstanding. The primary purpose of the gardens is the study of the science of botany. Spreading over 300 acres, with greenhouses, they display more than 25,000 plant species and varieties. Open all year, daily at 10 a.m. Closing times vary according to season.

Blickling Hall in Norfolk consists of a large garden and crescent lake with a Jacobean house. There is a selection of English roses. Open May 22 to Oct. 1, Monday through Friday 2 to 6 p.m. Hampton Court is

known for its maze and its gardens, best in mid-May. Open April 1 through Sept. 1, 9:30 to 6, Sundays, 11 to 6. The 61st Chelsea Flower Show takes place at the Royal Hospital, May 18 to 21. It spans 22 acres with many exhibits in tents. Admission varies from \$7 to \$12, depending on date and time.

Finland

Tapiola, a suburb of Helsinki, is a small town known as "the garden city" that has at its center many flowers and lawn formations. The blooms are best from June through September. The Finland Garden Show will be held April 16 to 18 in Finlandia Hall on Mannerheimintie, Helsinki's main street. The Botanical Gardens

in Helsinki, known as the University Botanical Gardens, on Unioninkatu 44, are open all year. There are exotic flowers in greenhouses, Finnish flowers and a large rose collection.

France

Giverny and Versailles are both near Paris. At the Giverny gardens, which have been replanted to their original splendor, visitors can enjoy Monet's water garden, formed by a tributary of the Epte. Open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 6 from April 1 to Oct. 31. Closed Mondays. The chateau and the gardens at Versailles will be closed this year from May 30 to June 12. There are flower shows in and around Paris, with roses in June and dahlias in Sep-

tember. The Bioges Gardens in Menton in the south feature tropical botanical gardens surrounding the Villa Valrahme. There are also a terraced garden and an olive grove. Outside Menton is the Colombe Garden, 15 acres of Mediterranean vegetation. In the Loire Valley, the gardens of Villandry are open from 9 to 7 all year except December and January.

Italy

Giardino del Sempino, near Florence, is one of the oldest botanical gardens in the world. Open 8:30 to noon, 2:30 to 6 p.m. Villa d'Este, near Tivoli, is a blend of fountains, streams and terraced gardens. Open from 9 a.m. to an hour before sunset. The villa is illuminated from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m., daily except Mondays from May to September. Villa Lante, a 16th-century garden in the town of Bagnaia, has five levels of terraced gardens with fountains. Open May to September from 9:30 to 12:30 p.m. and 3:30 to 7 p.m. Villa Nazionale, a Venetian villa built in the mid-18th century, contains a fine garden, open 9 to noon and 3 to 5.

Netherlands

Floriade, the flower show that is staged every 10 years in the southeast quarter of Amsterdam, will be held this year from April 8 through Oct. 10. Castle Twickel, in Delden, is a 17th-century castle garden in the Versailles style, featuring both rock gardens and rose gardens. It is open from April 15 through Oct. 15 on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Keukenhof Park, in Lisse, is the home of an annual flower show that runs from March 26 through May 23 this year. In an area of 70 acres, millions of bulb flowers and flowering shrubbery can be seen.

Norway

The University of Oslo Botanical Gardens are open all year, with hours depending on the season.

Portugal

Monserat Park in Sintra, about 40 minutes by train from Lisbon, has two botanical gardens with 3,000 species of plants and flowers and has dramatic views of the surrounding towns. It is open daily except Tuesday from 9 to 6. The Estufa Fria, Lisbon's Edward VII Park, is surrounded and topped by green lattice work and has small ponds and fountains. Open all year. The Bussaco Forest, located in Bussaco, about 90 miles north of Lisbon on the top of a small mountain, was begun in 1628 and is said to be the most picturesque in the country. It has flowers of all kinds. The Botanical Gardens at the rua Escola Politecnica in Lisbon features subtropical and tropical vegetation, including water lilies. The city's flower market is open every day.

Spain

Aranjuez is a royal residence, with a park south of Madrid in the village of Aranjuez.

Several gardens surround the area, the most important of which is called Jardin de la Isla, which is in the French style, and was built in 1746. Open all year from 10 a.m. to sunset. La Gomeja, the summer royal residence in the north of Madrid, near Segovia, is known as the most beautiful garden in Spain. It is famed for its fountains, and its Versailles-style formality. Retiro Park, with 325 acres, is the largest in Madrid. The park includes the Velazquez and Crystal Palaces. The rose garden and flower beds are best in April and May.

Sweden

In Stockholm Bergins Botanical Garden has a park and a conservatory, and is devoted to tropical plants. Open daily March through October from 1 to 4 p.m. The Linnéus Gardens, botanical gardens in Uppsala, are open the year round, hours depending on season. Norrviken Gardens, in the town of Bastad in the south, feature floral sanctuaries, a rose garden, a Japanese garden, rhododendrons, a baroque and a romantic garden.

Switzerland

The Brissago Islands in the Italian-speaking section of the country in the south, are in Lake Maggiore. The island has Mediterranean plants as well as plants from South Africa, South America, China, Japan and New Zealand. It is open the year round. The Florale Garden, on the Champex Lac display mountain plants of the world and are open May through October. Schyns Plateau, above Interlaken, has wild Swiss mountain plants and flowers and is open mid-June to September. The University of Zurich has a botanical garden (Zollikerstrasse 107) that grows plants from around the world, notably the Schinz collection from southwest Africa and the Daeniker collection from New Caledonia.

West Germany

The Isle of Mainau, in Lake Constance, is privately owned by Prince Bernadotte. It is 110 acres in area and is open from April through October. A ferry from Meersburg in Germany, or Constance in Switzerland takes tourists. It features tulips in spring, azaleas in May and more than 1,200 varieties of roses in June. It is best to spend the day. The Royal Gardens at Herrenhausen, on the outskirts of Hannover are English in style, and offer a music and theater festival in summer. There are three distinct gardens and modern greenhouses that display a large variety of orchids. Ludwigburg, outside Stuttgart, presents flower shows in spring and summer and concerts in the gardens throughout the summer. It has West Germany's largest baroque palace, open all year. The gardens are open from mid-March through mid-October from 7:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Pfaffen und Blumen is an area within Hamburg known for its gardens.

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In the Eye of the Economic Storm

by Axel Krause

PARIS — The economies of the Western world are being battered by worsening unemployment, high inflation and growing deficits, while its leaders, divided on how to react, prepare for two major conferences this spring. Sitting at the center of a sophisticated web of data, Sylvia Ostry has the job of providing the West's leaders much of the information and assessments needed at these conferences — first among foreign and finance ministers and then among heads of state.

She occupies the key job of chief economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — the West's main coordinator of economic policies. Operating out of a cluttered office at the tightly guarded OECD headquarters building here, Ostry is in her second year running the economics and statistics department, the organization's largest branch, employing 161 persons. One admiring OECD ambassador describes it as "the engine driving this place."

The department is low-keyed in fulfilling its primary mission of assisting the 24 member governments: gathering, processing and assessing a vast quantity of data, most of it classified confidential and stored and processed in a computer near Ostry's office. But much of the material also is eventually published and sells around the world in the form of semi-annual economic outlook reports; studies on individual member countries and subjects ranging from youth unemployment, coal and development assistance to tax evasion. Last year, OECD publications grossed roughly \$2.5 million.

Ostry says "the job is terrific — and important." She adds that, having overcome initial hostility to her as a woman, she has settled into the \$60,000-a-year directorship, a position ranking just behind that of OECD's secretary general and his two deputies. According to most insiders, the job perfectly fits her and the career pattern she has pursued since she earned a doctorate in economics from McGill University in Montreal 28 years ago.

"Sylvia did have a rough time at first — a lot of the bureaucracy and delegations had never before come across a hard-driving, super-competent woman in their own field," says an OECD ambassador. The agency reports that 17 percent of its 472 professional staff employees are female, out of a total workforce of 1,800. "A very modest record compared to most other international agencies," the ambassador adds.

"I never think about it, although I realized that at the time, my being a woman bothered some people a great deal, particularly in the bureaucracy," Ostry says, "and it was draining on me in the beginning." She notes that she encountered comparable resistance a decade ago after taking over as head of the Canadian government's statistical service, a sprawling, nationwide bureaucracy employing roughly 6,000 persons.

"It was their problem, not mine...anyway, I survived," she comments.



Sylvia Ostry, OECD chief economist.

Reflecting on her present assignment, Ostry says that "for years, I did it for the Canadian government and now I'm doing the same thing only in an international setting — namely planning, organizing and managing economic data for policymakers. This job of presenting alternatives is terribly stimulating."

Among her main accomplishments at OECD, Ostry says, has been integrating work done in the economics department with those of other departments in such fields of social and manpower problems, development assistance and taxation. "Being horizontally oriented is terribly important in economics, since it helps getting a better analytical backing for future policies," she says.

The Paris job is something of a comedown from her lifestyle in Canada and previous position in the government of her longtime friend, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, whom she served as chairman of Canada's economic council and deputy minister for consumer and corporate affairs. Some Canadian observers say that during the period covered by the jobs — 1975 to 1979 — she ranked as the most powerful woman in Ottawa.

With her husband, Bernard, also a deputy minister in the federal government, Ostry made a big splash in the news media and in Ottawa's social circles. "There had never been a double act like them in the public service," wrote Saturday Night magazine, a Canadian monthly. "If a newspaper or magazine did a piece on how Ottawa entertains, the Ostrys would be in it...People who were invited to

their parties and did not come were stricken from the list — Ostrysized."

When the OECD job came up at the end of 1979, her husband insisted she take it. But there also was a catch: In his next job, she would follow him.

"Bernard said I'd always regret saying no, so I accepted the OECD offer," she recalls. Then "he got a job here as a roving ambassador for the Canadian government, which was fun while he was here." But late last fall, he returned to Canada as deputy minister of industry and tourism in the Ontario provincial government. She is planning to honor their agreement and return to Canada when her contract expires at the end of this year.

"We see each other twice a month, but I simply am not prepared to live apart from my husband on a permanent basis," she says, adding that by the summer, she will have to choose what to do next from among several options, including returning to the Canadian government.

"I am a pragmatic liberal, with a small 'l,'" she says, thus sidestepping any political linkage with Trudeau's Liberal Party, although as she readily concedes: "I have been clearly identified with Trudeau in Canada and there is no denying that I have known him for years."

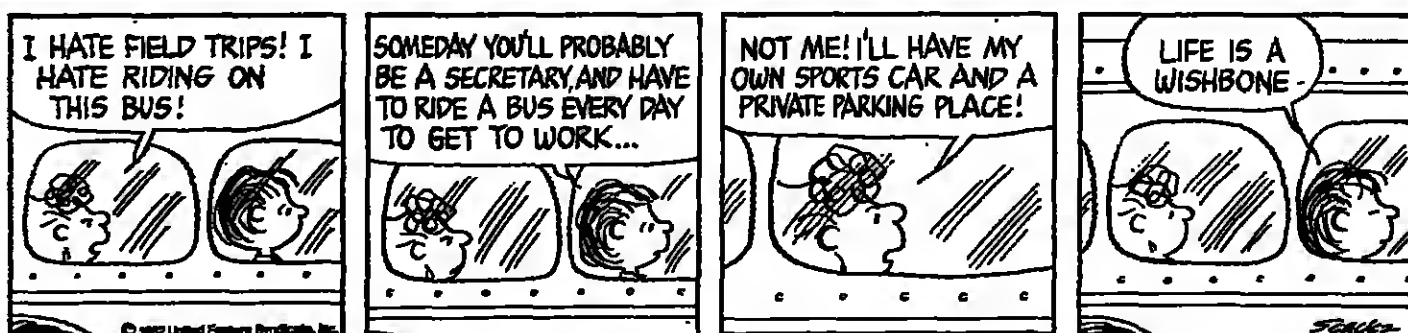
Meanwhile, she is keeping up her hectic pace — arriving at her office just before 8:30 a.m. and spending a 14-hour day there. Then there is travel. Last weekend, for example, Ostry went to Washington for consultations with U.S. and economic planners from other member nations to prepare for next month's OECD annual meeting of foreign and finance ministers in Paris.

Most of the economic policy statements being prepared for the May 10-11 meetings will also be incorporated into the communiqué for approval at the economic summit meeting June 3-6 in Versailles. "We do not expect to come up with definitive answers, but scenarios we are presently working on may help forecast alternative strategies," Ostry explains.

"The OECD scenarios in June always provide the guts of what gets decided at the economic summits," says a senior U.S. official involved in planning both meetings. "The work of Sylvia and her department is absolutely crucial."

Ostry also has her critics. Some OECD officials consider her approach too detailed, too research-oriented and somewhat weak on specific policy orientations. "She is always digging deeper into the details and the broader implications of economic policy, whereas some governments want clear-cut answers or approaches," says one senior official. "This is not the way she does things."

"Sylvia is the problem-raiser, the analyst, who looks for the complexities," says still another ambassador somewhat critically.



Wishing Yourself All the Best

OAKLAND, Calif. — The young woman sitting in a workshop with 23 other people passed around the latest Mercedes-Benz catalog, pointed at a 300SD Turbodiesel model in chocolate brown, priced at \$38,000, and said loudly, "That's the one I want to manifest right now."

Manifesting is the notion that a person can acquire a new car, wealth, a new relationship — anything — simply by wishing for it. The theory is one of 13 taught at Wingsong, a therapy business founded here two years ago by Lisa de Longchamps.

She asserts that she has successfully sold to "thousands upon thousands" of people what she calls her "divine plan of opulence," which was communicated to her, she says, "through channelings from my divine guides."

The divine plan, which costs \$815 and consists of four one-day or two-day workshops, represents a new movement on the far fringes of therapy in the San Francisco Bay area, where a dazzling array of techniques on how to become assertive, rich and happy are available. (Wingsong also offers a two-day workshop on relationships for \$275; participants are taught how to attract "their inner twin flames.")

De Longchamps says she had a degree in humanistic psychology and worked in real estate before she founded Wingsong. She adds that she thought of the divine plan of opulence when she was riding on a bus and heard voices that told her to spend a year in silence and seclusion.

In that year, which she spent in Los Angeles, the voices instructed her in the teachings of the divine plan, which she wrote down and now reads to her students in a high, tremulous

voice. "Manifesting is simply making real in your experience all your superficial needs," she says. "Once people get past their superficial desires, everyone wants the same thing, an end to grievance and separation in their world."

She declines to discuss Wingsong's profits but asserts she gives away 85 to 95 percent of her income.

"Most of us have been brought up to believe that money is evil and the rich are wicked," says Lisa Jackson, a protégée of de Longchamps. "Manifesting is about getting rid of all that junk in our consciousness so that we can join the rich."

Howard Levy, an executive officer of the state psychology examining committee, which has licensed 5,600 psychologists in California, says he is concerned about the number of unlicensed people who run therapy groups. In California a person can legally run a group without a license unless he calls himself a psychologist.

"Many of these groups consist of a number of people sitting in a room talking," Levy says. "Where does conversation stop and psychotherapy begin? The line is extremely hazy."

Richard Michaels, assistant district attorney of Alameda County, who is in the consumer fraud division of the prosecutor's office, says his department does not normally take a position on philosophical, religious or therapy groups. He adds, "We are not very sympathetic to well-behaved individuals who, due to their own greed, pay money for something that any rational individual would be totally impossible to attain."

He did not specifically mention another therapy organization, the Prosperity System,

based in Washington, which recently visited San Francisco to offer, for \$75, a daylong workshop on how to become rich. One of the techniques taught by Charles Stinson and Jeff Blake, who jointly founded the group and run it, is a game in which participants throw crumpled \$10 bills at each other.

"The purpose of this game is to teach people that as money goes out, it also comes back," says Blake, who also runs a real estate business. He adds that the workshop is intended to teach people that prosperity is a natural condition. "There is so much money in the world that you can take as much of it as you want and it doesn't matter," Blake tells his class of 23.

Pamela Layng, a spokesman for the Prosperity System, estimates that at least 700 people have taken the training in Haiti and California. "They don't resist as much in California as they do in the East Coast," she says. "East-erners have a lack of trust in self-actualization."

At Wingsong, an administrator, Bill Heath, explains why some courses cost \$815: "People only allow themselves to take things for like value. We have given workshops as gifts, but it's not worth it. When it's given to them, people don't consider it as being of value."

Few Wingsong participants believe they are overcharged. "The cost of the classes doesn't matter to me at all — I would spend my last dime on them," says Toby Clark, 44 years old and a Wingsong participant since February.

Clark, who has been through eight "rebirthing" and 14 enlightenment "intensives," adds, "Life is just a workshop."

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Bit by Bit, Andalusia Rebuilds Its Past

by Mark Williams

CORDOBA, Spain — A few historians and craftsmen here are slowly piecing together the world's biggest jigsaw puzzle, dating to the time, 1,000 years ago, when the Cordoban caliphate in southern Spain was the western world's greatest power. During the apogee of Arab splendor, this region of Andalusia led Europe in science, literature, philosophy and the arts. Cordoba itself had a library of 400,000 volumes for its million residents.

During the 10th century the caliph built Medina Azahara (Madinat az-Zahra), "City of the Flower," an administrative center and royal palace a few miles from Cordoba. After only 50 years, enemy armies razed the palace and sent it sliding into 9 centuries of oblivion.

Ruins of the old palatial grounds clutch the southern slope of the Sierra de Cordoba, which forms a natural canopy from the north winds sweeping in from Castile. With plentiful local springs, this was a natural spot to build and was probably occupied as far back as Roman times. Yet today visitors to Medina Azahara must possess a vivid imagination if they hope to recall the magnificence that awed ancient travelers.

According to Arab historians, when one of the Caliph Abd-er-Rahman's concubines died she left him a fortune. His favorite wife at the time, the willowy Zahara, proposed that the money be used to build a royal pleasure palace and seat of power. The caliph liked the idea and in 936 commissioned the court architect, Maslama ben Abdallah, to begin work. For the next 25 years, tens of thousands of workers sweated over

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AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — April 6: Vienna Philharmonic conductor Claudio Abbado, tenor Peter Kelen (Slovakia, Berlin).
*Musikverein (tel: 65.81.00) — April 3: Robert Holl, song recital, Konrad Richter piano (Schubert). April 3-4: Tonkünstlerorchester, Mihailides Caridis conductor (Haydn, Rossini). April 4: Vienna Philharmonic, Claudio Abbado conductor (Stravinsky, Berlioz). April 7: Regina Smendzianka piano (Brahms, Chopin).
*Schauspielhaus (tel: 34.01.01) — April 3: "Puff" (Gerni).
*Schauspielhaus (tel: 5324/2651) — April 4: "Farsfall" April 6: "La Bohème" April 8: "The Music Flare" April 9: "Die Fledermaus" April 10: "Kiss Me Kate" April 11: "La Vie Parisienne."

ENGLAND
LONDON, Barbican Center (tel: 625.87.91) — April 3: London Symphony Orchestra (Bernstein, Gershwin). April 5: Polish Chamber Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Handel, Vivaldi). April 6: Stephen Bishop-Kevacevich piano (Beethoven). To June 20: "Aftermath: France, New Images of 1945-54."
*Donnerstag Theater (tel: 580.95.62) — Welsh National Opera: April 5: "La Forza del Destino" April 6: "The Bartered Bride" April 7: "Il Postume" April 8: "Fidelio."
*The Haywards Gallery — To June 13: "The Image of Man," Indian art.
*London Concert — April 3, 6: "La Bohème" April 7: "Mary Stuart" April 8: "Madam Butterfly."
*Royal Festival Hall (tel: 623.31.91) — April 3: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Scriabin, Mussorgsky). April 4: The Rucka Orchestra. Home: Kanga director: violin (Mozart, Mendelssohn). April 5: Elizabeth Zayas-Windner piano (Szymanowski, Chopin). April 9: London Chamber Society. English Chamber Orchestra, Nicholas Cleobury conductor (Bach).
*Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) —

SHARPS AND FLATS
JAZZ, ROCK AND POP
BORDEAUX, Entrepot, Laine — April 7: Jazz Connection, Trio Magnoni and Anthony Braxton. April 8: D.B.4, Doudou Gouirand quartet and Charles Tolliver quartet. April 9: Cleo Gronah, François Faure quartet and the Jazz Forum.
LONDON, The Canteen (tel: 405.65.98) — April 8-10: Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis.
*Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95) — April 4: The Spinners.
*Odeon Hammersmith (tel: 748.40.81) — April 7: Elkie Brooks.
*Wimbledon Theatre (tel: 946.52.11) — April 7: Folk Festival.

April 3, 5: "The Dream/Scenes de Ballet/Gloria." April 6-7: "The Sleeping Beauty." April 8-9: "Cavalleria Rusticana/Pagliacci." James Conlon conductor.
*Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — April 3, 5-8: "The Gypsy Princess."
*Tate Gallery (tel: 82.13.13) — April 7-May 23: "Modern Indian Artists." To June 27: "Turner and the Sea." To June 6: "The Print Collection: A Selection."
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Company (tel: 0789/29.22.7) — To April 10: "Macbeth." April 11: "The Other Place (tel: 0789/29.22.7) — To June 5: "Arden of Faversham."

FRANCE
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To May 31: "William Klein."
*Espace Cardin — To April 8: Carlsby, sculpture.
*Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in U.S. Collections."
*Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 297.27.10) — April 8-June 20: "De l'Amour..."
*Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27) — To April 26: "A l'Art: A l'Art." To May 9: "Five Modern Chinese Painters." To June 6: "Fernand Léger and the Modern Spirit 1918-1930."
*Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13) — To April 25: "Paris Mérovingien," exhibition.
*Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26) — Exhibitions in Florence.
*Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.71) — To May 30: "American Impressionists."
*Musée Rodin — To June 28: Sculpture of Robert Wicks.
*Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73) — April 7-8: Orchestre de Paris, Pierre Boulez conductor, Daniel Barenboim piano (Bartók).
*Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44) — April 3-18: "The Magic Flute," Maurice Béjart choreographer.
*Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 265.70.90) — April 3: Karlheinz Frank and Vladimir Markovic violin (Haydn, Mozart). April 5: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Dallapiccola, Schmitt).

*Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 372.22.77) — April 3: Murray Louis Dance Company.

ITALY
FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53) — April 5-6: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor. April 7-9: Orchestra e Coro del Maggio, Neville Martin conductor, Margherita Marshall soprano (Mozart).
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26) — April 5: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Schumann, Elgar). April 8: "Ariadne." April 9: "L'italiana in Algeri."
VENICE, Gran Teatro — April 3-4, 6: "Madam Butterfly." April 4, 6, 7, 8: "Carolyn Carson Dance Theater." April 8-9: Piccola Symphonica, Sirio Piovesan conductor (Haydn).

JAPAN
TOKYO, Iino Hall (tel: 591.45.66) — April 5: Motoko Kinebuchi piano (Mozart, Bartók).
*National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 214.25.61) — To May 9: "Manjiro Sakamoto (1862-1969)," 140 oils.
*Tokyo Bunka Kaikan Small Hall (tel: 501.56.38/91) — April 5: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach). April 6: Shuzo Nishino contrabass, Makio Shimomura piano (Mozart, Miyagi).

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — April 3: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Bella Davidovich piano (Gershwin, Ravel). April 4: André-Michel Schub piano (Debussy, Liszt). April 6: Marek Jurek viola, Jean Klinsky piano (Beethoven, Brahms). April 8-9: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kjerfve conductor, Martin Klemm soloist (Bach).
*Sadasschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — National Ballet: April 9: "Les Sylphides/Groese Fugue/Short Stories."
*Nieuw Ensemble — To May 9: Japanese prints of Hokusai and his school.
BREDA, Turfschip — To April 12: Art and Antiques fair.

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum — To April 20: "Aspects of Italian Art Now: 1982 Exon International Exhibition."
*International Center of Photography — To May 9: "Paris/Magnum: Photographs 1939-1981."
*Museum of Modern Art — To June 28: "Roy Lichtenstein."
*Prakash Gallery (tel: 737.66.66) — To April 17: "Photomontage, 1919-1939."

WEST GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — April 3: "Don Carlos." April 4: "The Barber of Seville." April 6: "The Barber of Seville." April 8: "The Barber of Seville." April 10: "The Barber of Seville." April 12: "The Barber of Seville." April 14: "The Barber of Seville." April 16: "The Barber of Seville." April 18: "The Barber of Seville." April 20: "The Barber of Seville." April 22: "The Barber of Seville." April 24: "The Barber of Seville." April 26: "The Barber of Seville." April 28: "The Barber of Seville." April 30: "The Barber of Seville." April 31: "The Barber of Seville." April 32: "The Barber of Seville." April 34: "The Barber of Seville." April 36: "The Barber of Seville." April 38: "The Barber of Seville." April 40: "The Barber of Seville." April 42: "The Barber of Seville." April 44: "The Barber of Seville." April 46: "The Barber of Seville." April 48: "The Barber of Seville." April 50: "The Barber of Seville." April 52: "The Barber of Seville." 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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month		Stock	In	S	Yld	P/E	52w	High	Low	Close	Chg	Pre
High	Low	Div										

12 Month Stock		Div.		Clean	
High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Clean
High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Clean
45 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
47	38	1 1/2	19	20	42
45	35	1 1/2	19	20	42
46	36 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
47 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
48 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
49 1/2	40 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
50 1/2	41 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
51 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
52 1/2	43 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
53 1/2	44 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
54 1/2	45 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
55 1/2	46 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
56 1/2	47 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
57 1/2	48 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
58 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
59 1/2	50 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
60 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
61 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
62 1/2	53 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
63 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
64 1/2	55 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
65 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
66 1/2	57 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
67 1/2	58 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
68 1/2	59 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
69 1/2	60 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
70 1/2	61 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
71 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
72 1/2	63 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
73 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
74 1/2	65 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
75 1/2	66 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
76 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
77 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
78 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
79 1/2	70 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
80 1/2	71 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
81 1/2	72 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
82 1/2	73 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
83 1/2	74 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
84 1/2	75 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
85 1/2	76 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
86 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
87 1/2	78 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
88 1/2	79 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
89 1/2	80 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
90 1/2	81 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
91 1/2	82 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
92 1/2	83 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
93 1/2	84 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
94 1/2	85 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
95 1/2	86 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
96 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
97 1/2	88 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
98 1/2	89 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
99 1/2	90 1/2	1 1/2	19	20	42
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Approves Creation of French Steel Giant

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission Friday authorized an alliance between French steel companies that will create the largest steel group in the community.

The companies are Saurat and Usinor, both owned by the French government, and a planned joint subsidiary called Sid. Metallurgique de Normandie. A link-up between the three companies, to create a group called Usinor-Saurat-Normandie, would create a company that produced more steel than any of the three other EEC leaders, British Steel, West Germany's Thyssen and Italy's Finisider.

The French steel market, where USN clearly would have a very strong position, imports about 36 percent of its needs, so USN would be unlikely to hinder competition, the commission said.

Video Venture Slates Production in Britain

LONDON — The joint video venture set up by Thorn EMI, Victor Co. of Japan and AEG-Telefunken will make videocassette recorders in Britain in addition to previous plans to manufacture them in West Berlin, Thorn said Friday.

Production will begin at Thorn's Newhaven plant in October following a £2 million rehabilitation program. It will be the first time VHS-type machines have been made in Britain. Annual production should reach a maximum capacity of 240,000 recorders by mid-1983.

Thorn said the partners decided to expand the program because of continuing high demand for VHS recorders.

AM May Seek Protection From Creditors

NEW YORK — AM International, responding to published reports, acknowledged Thursday that it was considering filing for protection from its creditors under Chapter XI of the U.S. bankruptcy laws.

Manion G. Durk, a spokesman for the financially troubled company, also said that recapitalization was another option for the company but that no decision had been made yet. He denied persistent reports that a bankruptcy petition would be filed.

Mrs. Durk also acknowledged that the office equipment maker, formerly Addressograph-Multiograph, was under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and that the SEC was looking at the company's previously issued reports and internal controls.

S. Koreans Win U.S. Order for Cargo Ships

SEOUL — South Korea's Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery said Friday it won a \$770 million contract to build 14 container ships for U.S. Lines Inc.

The ships are scheduled to be delivered to privately owned company between 1983 and 1985, the officials said. The Korean Export-Import Bank will finance 80 percent of the project at an annual interest of 9 percent over eight years, they said.

U.S. Groups Unhappy With Subway-Car Sale

WASHINGTON — The United Steelworkers of America and the U.S. specialty steel industry Thursday asked President Reagan to stop the sale of Japanese subway cars to New York City's Metropolitan Transit Authority.

The two groups, in a letter to the president, said the \$274.4 million deal to buy 325 subway cars from Kawasaki Heavy Industries contravenes the subsidies code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade because it was partly financed by the Japanese government at 124 percent interest. The U.S. prime rate is 16 1/2 percent.

An administration trade spokesman said the government had no plans to take any action because the sale did not represent an unfair subsidy. He said interest rates in Japan are lower than in the United States.

EEC Official Says IBM Case Will Take 'Several Years'

BRUSSELS — The EEC's investigation of International Business Machines will take "several more years," EEC Competition Commissioner Frans Andriessen said Friday.

"Given the complexity of the case we will have several years more to go before completing it," Mr. Andriessen said. The investigation, which began in 1974, could take two or three more years, he said.

The U.S. Justice Department earlier this year dropped a 14-year-old antitrust suit against IBM.

Mr. Andriessen defended a commission decision to permit U.S. Commerce Department counsel Sherman E. Unger to observe private hearings in the case in February.

"There are a number of American interests involved," Mr. Andriessen said. "You can't say the United States is putting pressure on us to drop the case. We will proceed with the case just as dynamically as before the hearings."

The commission is investigating charges that IBM made it possible for European customers to use IBM computers, yet refused to supply software for use with non-IBM computers.

"We will study the material we have and see whether any changes should be made or whether we will proceed as it is," Mr. Andriessen said. No new hearings are scheduled, he said.

Mr. Andriessen made the comments at a news conference presenting the commission's report on the state of competition in the 10 EEC countries in 1981.

Mr. Andriessen's report expressed fear that the recession could erode the EEC's quest for free competition without national aids and protectionism that give domestic businesses the edge over their EEC competitors.

The report said the "deepening recession in 1981 exerted a major influence" on countries to use state aids to help industries maintain high employment levels. "The commission considers that the pressure to grant state aids and the scale of intervention that has come to be accepted as normal carries with it the danger of the creation of what might be called an aid mentality."

The report said the commission launched 62 inquiries into possibly

Dresdner Has Polish Risks 20% Covered

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank has reported that it has risk provisions covering more than 20 percent of its potential losses on loans to Poland.

At a press conference, the management board spokesman, Hans Friderichs, declined to give a precise figure but noted that 20 percent of its potential losses on loans to Poland are covered by government guarantees.

Some government and banking officials have said recently that Poland is unlikely ever to pay back a large share of its estimated \$27 billion in loans from Western banks. A group of the creditors plans to sign in the coming week an agreement allowing Poland to delay repayment of \$2.4 billion originally due last year.

Dresdner, which is the agent for the loan-rescheduling agreement, has supplied about half of its credit to Poland from the parent bank, Mr. Friderichs said. The rest was extended primarily by the bank's Luxembourg subsidiary, and small amounts came from the Berlin subsidiary, Bank Fuer Handel & Industrie.

Overall, the bank made provisions for bad debt and write-downs on securities totaling 246 million DM last year, nearly double the previous year's total.

Mr. Friderichs said the bank used improved operating earnings, up 66 percent to 555 million DM at the parent bank, to strengthen its position rather than to boost net income or maintain the dividend.

The bank had write-downs on its bond portfolio of 20 million to 25 million DM for 1981, about half the previous year's level.

The losses incurred by the write-downs on both shares and bonds were offset from the bank's other business, including the 1981 sale of its 50-percent holding in Bilfinger & Berger Bau, a construction concern, to a holding company formed by Dresdner with Nigerian and North American investors.

Dresdner also had to write down its shareholding in AEG-Telefunken by about 50 million DM and take losses on loans to the electrical-goods maker of about 40 million DM, Mr. Friderichs said. Last November, AEG's banks agreed to forgo repayment of some 240 million DM in loan payments due last year.

Helaba's Risk Provisions

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale has set up risk provisions in its 1981 accounts covering more than 10 percent of its loans to Poland, the management board chairman, Heinz Sippel, said at a press conference Thursday.

Mr. Sippel declined to specify the size of Helaba's exposure but said it is less than the amounts widely attributed to the bank. West German press accounts have estimated that the bank lent Poland 180 million DM without government guarantees.

U.K. January Trade Gap Is £132 Million

LONDON — Britain recorded a trade deficit of £132 million in January after a revised surplus of £335 million in December, the Trade Department said Friday.

Exports fell to £4.28 billion from £4.66 billion the previous month, while imports rose to £4.41 billion from £4.33 billion.

The department projected a surplus of £480 million on invisibles, giving a projected current-account surplus of £348 million.

In December, the current-account surplus was £641 million, including a surplus of £306 million on invisibles, the Trade Department said.

Trade Secretary John Biffen said the figures underline how hard Britain has to fight to secure overseas business, especially at a time when oil prices are falling.

British officials said that January exports may have been limited by the effect of cold weather on roads. Oil exports dropped sharply from December, by £237 million.

Arco to Construct World's Largest Photovoltaic Unit

LOS ANGELES — Atlantic Richfield has said it will build the world's largest solar photovoltaic electric generating plant near Hesperia, Calif., to supply power to Southern California Edison Co.

The one-megawatt plant, which is to produce enough electricity to serve the needs of about 400 families, is expected to be completed by year-end. The cost of the project was not disclosed.

Arco Solar, a unit of the oil company, makes solar photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight directly into electricity. A spokesman for Arco Solar said Thursday that the project, which will benefit from solar tax credits, "makes financial sense at this time."

The plant is to consist of 100 separate photovoltaic panels mounted on trackers designed to track the sun. The power will be plugged into the utility's grid, which serves more than 3.2 million customers in California. The power project will be nearly three times bigger than the largest existing solar-electric plant, recently completed in Saudi Arabia.

Edison is testing a 10-megawatt solar-thermal power plant. This facility uses a different technology to boil water and operate a small turbine by focusing the sun's rays with mirrors. The \$140-million plant, scheduled to go into operation this year, is near Barstow, Calif.

Hungarian Is Silent On Report of Credit

ZURICH — Janos Fekete, first vice-president of the Hungarian National Bank, said Friday that he could neither confirm nor deny reports from West Germany that two Western central banks had lent Hungary \$200 million.

In West Germany, the economic news agency VWD had reported the loan Friday quoting "reliable Euro-market sources."

Banker With Balls

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Psychology: Main Prop to Rates

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If there is one point of agreement on the nagging question of why interest rates remain so high, it is that nobody knows the answer.

The refusal of interest rates to behave properly — to fall as expected — is serious. The high rates are threatening the recovery from this second recession in two years. And the continued uncertainty over the reason makes choosing a solution more difficult and guaranteeing that it will work riskier.

In trying to explain the continued high level of interest rates, economists in and out of the government cite swelling federal budget deficits, the volatility of the money supply and the volatility of rates themselves. High interest rates are also linked to tight money and the Federal Reserve's risky gamble to wind down the growth rate of the money supply.

At his news conference on Wednesday, President Reagan absolved the government and the Fed. Instead, he shifted the burden to the financial markets, saying that they still have to be convinced that the government will stay the course in its fight against deficits and inflation before interest rates will come down. According to this explanation, the markets had been "burned" in the past when the government strayed from its anti-inflation course, and thus they are keeping interest rates high as a hedge against future inflation.

What the president was talking about, in part, was the non-economic factor that is keeping interest rates up — psychology. In the financial markets, psychology is slow to change, which means interest rates can be slow to fall despite strong economic forces.

NEWS ANALYSIS

year, in the past it has taken a decline of at least long to change inflationary expectations.

The threat of future deficits and the fear of a resulting easier monetary policy has also kept long-term interest rates up.

The administration has argued repeatedly — against the odds — that the volatility of the money supply has increased uncertainty about the Fed's policy course and has kept short-term rates high.

Stingy Policy

During 1981, the Federal Reserve Board was very stingy in its doling out of money and continues to promise to be restrictive in its monetary policy despite the recession and the resulting prospect of a recovery less vigorous than those after previous recessions. This tightness also has put upward pressure on interest rates.

Pressure has also been put on short-term rates by the demand for short-term borrowings, as companies stay out of the long-term market to avoid committing themselves to pay high interest rates for a long time.

But many of these explanations are not as pat as they may seem.

While there is general agreement that the Fed's tight monetary policy has contributed to

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CURRENCY RATES

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	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Berlin	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Frankfurt	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
London	1.78	1.00	2.46	11.80	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Paris	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Stockholm	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Switzerland	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Geneva	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Basel	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
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Milan	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Naples	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Palermo	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Ravenna	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Reggio	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
Salerno	2.46	4.71	11.80	42.40	3.20	17.01	5.85	127.45	32.24
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How Millions Missed Another Major Bottom

And where the Next Climbs will Shatter Bull Market Records

A bottom is where the multitudes sell out and look for a decline while an informed few catch the bargains and prepare to climb back up again. Few legends have been as widely known as the one that says that the market didn't start buying depressed securities until January and February. The onset of a hog or cattle shortage will become apparent within weeks of a panic which induces farmers to ship breeding stock to market, whereas a bottom-area grid of microchips, petroleum or gold takes longer to resolve. Ultimately, institutional managers must find a way to long term bonds so they can meet a shortage of high-yielding instruments. The Central Office researchers and the IOG group who manage the new turning point in mid February when U.S. Treasury-Bond futures were at \$57. By the time Frozen Pork Bellies had climbed 50 percent with Bonds up \$7, we were rolling profits out of these and into bottoming growth and energy stocks — starting with recommendations such as Advanced Micro Devices, Evers & Sutherland and Woods Petroleum which were soon up 5 and 6 points. Now as we get fresh buying signals in bonds, data communications issues and metals after induced secondary setbacks, we're supplying in chart-illustrated form reports how the whole cyclical picture has been primed for rebound action that could mean frequent gains of \$200 and 1,000 percent over the next two years. For a clearer picture send for complimentary weekly Growth reports.

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Expos Cruising to Greatness; Dodgers Appear on Decline

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just as the Yankees and Royals each made the playoffs five times from 1976 through 1981, so the Montreal Expos have already begun such a reign.

After two near-misses on the final weekends of 1979 and 1980, the Expos finally surmounted a psychological barrier by winning the East title from the Phillies in

owner, new manager and several brilliant trades under Dallas Green, the last-place Chicago Cubs appear to be, if it is possible, worse than ever.

In the Western Division, the Los Angeles Dodgers are a team, like the Pirates of 1979 and the Phillies of 1980, that can, having vindicated itself in the World Series, go back to sleep.

Whenever a club full of veterans summons itself for one last rally—round-the-flag effort, saying things like, "We may never have this chance again," then don't bet the rent that they'll win.

In their hearts, they believe they've gotten their just reward and doubt that they deserve more.

Already, Fernando Valenzuela, a bitter holdout, has been hit hard in his first spring start. Ometime Dodger captain Dave Stenhouse has been traded. Steve Garvey is mad at the ungrateful Dodgers' refusal to renegotiate his \$350,000-a-year contract now that he's in his option year.

Nonetheless, the Dodgers are weak in good pitching. Considering that they play in a hitter's park, the Dodgers' total staff is probably the game's best, although the Yankees and Astros both beat the Dodgers' 3.01 earned-run mark last year. It should be noted, however, that both Jerry Reuss (2.29) and Bud Hurst (2.38) have, by far, the best ERAs of their lives. When a club needs several personal-best seasons from key pitchers to win its title, it has trouble repeating.

The hard fact remains that the Dodgers had the best run differential in baseball in 1981 (94), and as franchise as the Yankees' system; they can retool on the fly.

The Dodgers' only realistic competitors — the Astros and Reds — have obvious crippling deficiencies. The Houston Astros, despite their dazzling 2.66 team ERA last season, have an abysmal offense — even by Astrodome standards — which has made them a poor, speedier team. The Reds, whose 6.11 percentage was the game's best last year, deserve to win the West this time on pious justice alone. But the Cincinnati outfield of George Foster, Ken Griffey and Dave Collins oozes play in either the Bronx or Queens.

The Houston rotation of Nolan Ryan, Bob Knepper, Joe Niekro, Don Sutton and Vern Riffe is superbly supportive. The bullpen is superbly deep. The Astros' secret, however, is that their 200-thefirst speed of 1979 and 1980 is now almost completely gone. The steal of second was the heart of the Astros' cheap-run attack. Now, it's gone.

Nothing would surprise pundits more than the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series. It wouldn't take miracles. The new outfield of Clint Hurdle, Cesar Cedeno and rookie Paul Hasegawa will likely equal the home-run and RBI production of the 1981 crew while improving on its defense. If Johnny Bench isn't a complete klutz at third the Reds' infield will do nicely, too.

The rest of the West lives to a world of hopeful fantasy.

The Atlanta Braves are, as always, doomed because the gods of baseball will never allow selfish Ted Turner, who has damaged the game badly with his irresponsible salary bidding, to win anything. Time was, the Braves could hit. Now, although their young pitching is improving, they can't hit enough to support it.

The San Diego Padres are only nine players away from being a contender.

On the San Francisco Giants, hard-nosed manager Frank Robinson and second baseman Joe Morgan have built a professional attitude by weeding out head cases and malingering vets. Unfortunately, this necessitated replacing the entire known pitching staff. What remains is an unfathomable mystery.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PREVIEW

the playoffs last October. Now, nothing stands between Montreal and greatness.

The final step in this process may have been taken this week as the Expos got 35-year-old, career 304 hit Al Oliver from Texas for perennially disappointing, poor-to-the-plate Larry Parrish. Talk about your dream trades.

With Oliver, who'll play first base, joining Andre (Hawk) Dawson and Gary Carter in the heart of the order, Montreal finally has the long-absent clutch hitting needed to match its brilliant young, poor-to-the-plate Larry Parrish. Talk about your dream trades.

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The Expos' only problem is where to put everything. Should Raines play second base, left field or even third? What about left-fielder Warren Cromartie (.304) and genuine young hotshot outfielder Terry Francona and Tim Lincecum?

The inexperienced manager, Jim Fanning, almost cannot win. His starting rotation of Steve Rogers, Scott Sanderson, Bill Glickson and surprising Ray Burris is the envy of all but a couple of teams. Jeff Reardon provides, at last, a bullpen stopper.

This is the team that should be favored to win the World Series. Only the Expos' ability to play well under short-notice, postseason pressure remains to be seen. Only the Philadelphia Phillies have an outside chance of keeping the playoffs out of Canada this year. The Phillies have a new

(13.4, 2.42 ERA) and Tug McGraw (2.66), both 37, refuse to realize they're too old to be so good.

Some like the St. Louis Cardinals a lot. Some think Whitey Herzog has built a team of speed, defense and relief pitching that will rival his Kansas City creations of the late 1970s. Bring on the new Smiths — Lonnie in left and Ozzie at short.

Others think Herzog has a club with no power, no starting pitching and no coherent batting order. For the past seven years, the Cardinals have been over 500 in odd-numbered years and flopped under 500 in even-numbered years. They're overrated again this year, after having the National League East's best full-season percentage last season, and they'll have trouble staying over .500 this year.

The Pittsburgh Pirates are getting old, dull and sad. The New York Mets, still an awful eyesore at fundaments, have at least become entertaining.

Pittsburgh has a pitching staff of chronic outpatients. Willie Stargell may be wise, but he's too wide, and Dave Parker may be proven that he still can play after two drab, fat seasons.

The Mets, by contrast, may not really be as good as the still respectable Pirates, but they're more interesting. Frank Cashen, the general manager, has teamed George Foster, Dave Kingman and Ellis Valentine in a batting order reminiscent of the Washington Senators' team of 20 years ago that had Harmon Killebrew, Bob Allison, Roy Sievers and Jim Lomon — and still finished in the second division.

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5 U.S. Basketball Recruits Tell Paper of Bribe Attempts

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — Five blue-chip high school basketball recruits say they have been offered bribes to accept scholarship offers from particular U.S. colleges, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported to a copyrighted article.

The players were in Pittsburgh for the Dan Ruppenthal Classic. Although they declined to name the schools that made the offers — which are outlawed by the college sports governing body, the National Collegiate Athletic Association — they talked at length about the types of inducements.

The players said the bribes were not made by coaches but by alumni and other people associated with the school.

"I've been offered cars and money, but it was done in very undercover ways," said Richard Redford, a 6-foot-6 forward from Riviera Beach, Fla., who plans to attend the University of Michigan. "I was recruited very heavily in both football and basketball, and the past year hasn't been easy."

"There were illegal offers in both sports. Some were pretty nice, as a matter of fact. It bothered me a lot, and I didn't get much sleep for a while because of things like that."

Andre Banks of Chicago, who is headed to the University of Iowa, said that a school offered him a "free ride" for his girlfriend if he signed. "What [Notre Dame Coach] Digger Phelps said last week about there being a lot of payoffs offered and made is true," Banks was quoted as saying. "It's been going on for years. The head coaches don't do it, most assistant coaches wouldn't get directly involved in it, but the alumni would use it to get an assistant coach tips them off about a particular kid."

Phelps said that he had reported four schools to the NCAA for allegedly offering cash payments to players. He did not name the schools.

Keith Wesson of Niles, Ohio, said the first illegal offer caught him off-guard. "I'd be lying if I said I didn't think about it, but I decided it would be wrong to accept it, so I turned it down," Wesson said. "Lots of schools are doing it."

Greg Wiley of Oak Hill Academy in Virginia said the schools "that offered me things like money and cars were ones who have come off losing seasons or have programs that have been way down for years."

Lloyd Moore of Clairton, Pa., said he was "turned off" by schools making illegal offers. "The way it came down to me was that I wouldn't have to worry about getting any money from Mom, or wouldn't have to worry about the high cost of transportation," he said.

Jockey of Favorite In Grand National Out With Injury

Reveries

LONDON — Philip Blacker was injured while riding at Ludlow on Friday and will miss Saturday's Grand National steeplechase at Aintree in Liverpool. He was to have ridden Royal Mail, the favorite.

Blacker was concussed when Durham Lad fell at the last fence in the Aston handicap chase. He was taken off the course by ambulance and automatically stands down for seven days under the Jockey Club's medical regulations.

Royal Mail, third in last year's National and a 7-1 favorite for Saturday's race, arrived at Aintree on Friday with the stable's other two National runners, Royal Stuart and Cold Steel.

Suan Mellor, the trainer, was searching for a replacement on the New Zealand-bred horse. Possible riders included Tommy Carberry and Bob Davies.

Lucy's winner, Aidaniti, almost collided with a skidding cat. Thursday had emerged unscathed. He was being ridden in a group of horses near his stables in the southern village of Findon when the car came fast round a corner and skidded on the wet road when confronted by the horses.

Aidaniti was taken later in the day to Liverpool and was reunited Friday with Bob Champion, who rode the mount to his 1981 Aintree success. Champion, who achieved that victory after recovering from cancer which threatened his life, cantered two miles on Aidaniti Friday morning and said, "He is in fine form. All we want is a bit of luck."

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Andre Banks of Chicago, who is headed to the University of Iowa, said that a school offered him a "free ride" for his girlfriend if he signed. "What [Notre Dame Coach] Digger Phelps said last week about there being a lot of payoffs offered and made is true," Banks was quoted as saying. "It's been going on for years. The head coaches don't do it, most assistant coaches wouldn't get directly involved in it, but the alumni would use it to get an assistant coach tips them off about a particular kid."

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White Sox Send Nordhagen to Jays For Rodriguez

United Press International

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Nordhagen, 33, batted .308 in 65 games in 1981. Rodriguez, 34, batted .346 in 27 games with the New York Yankees. Toronto obtained Rodriguez from the Yankees Nov. 19.

The St. Louis Cardinals, meanwhile, traded left-handed pitcher Bob Shirley to the Cincinnati Reds for two right-handed pitchers, Jose Brito and Jeff Labat.

The Seattle Mariners dealt left-handed reliever Shane Rawley to the Yankees for pitchers Gene Nelson, Bill Caudill and a player to be named later. And Pittsburgh traded right-handed pitcher Victor Cruz to the Texas Rangers for shortstop Nelson Norman.

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Tigers Count on Kirk Gibson to Lead the Prowl to the Top

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

LAKELAND, Fla. — Turn off Route 98 into Al Kaline Drive past the palm trees into Joker Marchant Stadium, and behold the phenom, the biggest and fiercest tiger on the Detroit Tigers.

P.T. Barnum isn't there splicing: "Hurry, hurry, hurry, and observe the marvel of all baseball, the flanked-back transformed into a center fielder, the clone of Mickey Mantle, the one and only Kirk Gibson."

But Sparky Anderson is there splicing, and some old Tigers like Al Kaline and Bill Freehan are hitting line drives with adjectives, too. They own the only player in the world who got hit on the head with a fly ball on opening day last year, then batted .328 for the season and .375 for the second half, and stole 17 bases, besides.

They are announcing that the young Tigers will prowling through the American League East in 1982. And they are proclaiming that the Tigers will be led by Kirk Gibson, the 6-foot-3-inch 210-pounder who runs 40 yards in 4.5 seconds and once caught 24 touchdown passes at Michigan State before switching to baseball.

"There is no limit to what he can do," says Anderson, who learned about marvels when he was the manager of the Big Red Machine of Cincinnati in the 1970s. "He's not even close to his limit. God was very good to him. He gave him smarts up stairs, and great ability."

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